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ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

The Irish Picket.

BY "BARNEY." I'm sthanding in the mud. Biddy, With not a spaineen near.

And silence spaichless as the grave,
Is all the sound I hear. Me go n is at a cwh lder arms, I'm wetted to the bone,

This Southern climate's quare, Biddy, A quare and bastely thing, Wid winter absent all the year, And summer in the spring. Ye mind the hot place down below? And may ye never fear, I'd dthraw comparisons—but then, It's awful war um here.

I find meself alone.

The only moon I see, Biddy, Is one shmall star, asthore, And that's forn at the very cloud The watch fires glame along the hill That's swellin' to the S-uth, And when the sentry passes them, I see his oogly mouth.

It's dead for shlape I am, Biddy, And dreamein' shwate I'd be, If them ould Rebels over there Would only lave me free; But when I lane against a shtump And sthrive to get repose, A musket ball be's comin' sthraight To hit me spacious nose.

It's ye I'd like to see, Biddy, A spharkin' here wid me, And then, avourneen, hear ye say, "Och, Biddy, darlint," then says I;"
Says y u, "Get out of that!"
Says I." Me arrum mates your walst,"
Says you, "Be daycent, Pat!"

And how's the pigs and ducks, Biddy! It's them I think of sure, That looked so innocent and shwate Upon the partor flure; .. I'm shuce ve're also with the pig That's fat as he can be, And fade him wid the best, because I'm towled he looks like me.

Whin I come home again. Biddy, A Surgint thried and thrue. It's joost a daycent house I'll build And rist it chape to you. We'll have a parlor, bedroom, hall, A duck-pond nately done, With kitchen, pig-pen, praty patch And garret—all in one

But, murther! there's a baste, Biddy, That's crapin' round a tree, And well I know the crathur's there To have a shot at me. Now, Misthur Rebel, say yer prey'rs And bowld yer dirthy paw; Here goes -be jabbers, Biddy, dear,

The Democratic Merting at Bloomington-Correction of the Misrepresentations of the Journal.

I've broke his oogly jaw!

EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL: My attention has Saturday, and that the persons composing the ticle then concludes as follows: " These re-cuers streets with revolvers ostentatiously displayed

K. G. C., every man of them." been imposed upon by some malicious person. cent Legislature. The meeting was a large one. and was composed of the most conservative, arms or other weapons, and I had no reason to the fathers of the Republic: believe that any person present was armed. The meeting was first addressed by Governor Danning and then by myself. I will not attempt to expression of Republicans and Democrats that the meeting would result in good, and would allay excitement and tend to preserve the peace and order of that community. I have no per- of the North and impeaching their patriotism for the first time, after dark on Saturday evening, that a train of cars filled with Rebei prisoners had passed through the town on that day. The depot is within fifty yards of our public

been any disturbance or interference with the was uttered, hooted the idea and denounced every kind related Lad taken place, that I would have tor. Even now, when current history has vindi heard of it. I am informed by a citizen of my cated its truth, the maniacs persist in making county, who is now in this city, that he was at show of their unbelief. But there is nothing the depot during the time the prisoners were which the history of this war will more fully and there, and that there is no truth in the statement. He says that there were probably a hundred per sons at the depot, and that quite a number of Re- anxions for freedom — Chicago Post. publicans were present, but there was no inter-ference with the prisoners nor any attempt to rescue them. I request the publication of this card as an act of justice to the people of my town and county. SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK. INDIANAPOLIS, March 24, 1863.

Department of Indiana. Indiana has been made a separate military de partment, under the command of Brigadier Gen-eral Cannington, the headquarters to be at Indianapolis.

Representatives, her Governor and State officers Give us a sound currency, pure water, and unde filed religion!—for Christ's sake! Amec!"

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL The Carpings and Harpings of the Journal.

The Journal is exceedingly captious. Its leadocrats. In those respects it is decidedly mono-OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. maniac. If the sun shines, in a labored and wordy column article it demonstrates to its own ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, satisfaction that the clouds have been banished from the sky to give the Democracy an opportunity to do some evil; or if it rains, then the sun is hid to conceal some imaginary mischief. For mocracy of Indiana and of the Northern Democracy generally. For a long time it harped about a Northwestern Confederacy, which it insisted that the Democracy intended to establish forthwith, and with so much apparent earnestness 332 and zeal that its readers must have expected on awakening, each succeeding morning, to find Wdekly Serrisks, will be charged the full Dailyrates, themselves the subjects of a new government, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached.\$1; nolens volens. Before the election, last fall, it assured its readers in terms most positive that, if Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regments leaded and placed under the head of assembling would be to pass an ordinance handing the State over to JEFF DAVIS' dominions Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Annuancing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in But the prophecies of the seer of the Journal had

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisement bereader of that sheet, if he placed any confidence in its assertions, would come to the conclusion that about two thirds of the people of Indiana are secretly plotting the overthrow of the Gov ernment, and to accomplish that purpose have THE DAILY SENTINEL banded together in secret orders, with signs and grips of recognition and obligations most terrible and treasonable. The members of these orders, according to the most positive assurances of the Journal, are armed to the teeth-a walking arsenal each-and fully prepared to carry out their designs successfully. It not only gives daily "indications" to verily its statements, but it professes to have evidence to confirm them which would astonish the world-if the world was only as wise as it. Now such statements as we have enumerated, coming from the highly re spectable organ of a highly respectable party, ought to be entitled to highly respectable consideration, but as the Journal has proven such a false prophet, such a retailer of fables, that only a few very credulous partisans-a class who are ready to believe anything-will place any confidence in what it states upon the subjects to which we have alluded.

These false accusations of the Journal in regard to the purposes of the Democratic party we admit have an unmistakable indication. In Indiana and all through the North the public mind is exceedingly sensitive, and there is a deep feeling which is only restrained by that regard for law and order which has ever been the distinguishing trait of the Democratic party. And is it at all singular that the public mind should be thoroughly aroused to the dangers which beset the liberty of the citizen from that disregard of the Constitution and all sound principles of political economy which has characterized the Administration since its advent into power? Duplicity, deception and broken pledges have marked the caseer of the party in power. It would take columns to enumerate the damning evidences of its faithlessness. In his inaugural address the President stated he had not the power to interfere with the institu ion of slavery in the States, and he had no inclination to do so. In July following Congress declared that the warwas to be prosecuted to sustain the Constitution and restore the National authority, without interfering with the institutions of the States, and for no other purposes. Step by step these pledges have been violated, until now negro emancipation is the avowed object of the war, and by rapid usurpations of power the central authority is obliterating State lines, and State Governments as recognized by the Constitution. Look at the record still further. The freedom of speech and of the press have been abridged; citizens have been arbitrarily arrested and confined in loathsome bastiles, guiltless of just been called to an article in the Journal of any crime; the writ of habeas corpus has been this morning, to the effect that a Democratic suspended, leaving the citizen without any relief meeting was held in Bloomington, Ind , on last or redress from acts of despotism and gross injus meeting attempted to rescue some two hundred tice; the white labor of the country has been Rebel prisoners who passed through said town | placed under contribution to pay for emancipated on the cars, and were prevented from so doing negroes, in addition to the legitimate burdens of by the guard who had charge of them The ar- the war; an unequal tariff has been imposed upon of Rebel prisoners afterwards listened with en the nation and, to crown all, the last Congress thusiastic cheers to a speech of Samuel H. Bus closed its career o felly and partizan malevokirk, late speaker of the House, and paraded the lence, by clothing the President with most dan under their coats. A very large number of gerous and im-erial powers. When the people them were armed. These were members of the review the history of the party in power for the last two years-its corruptions, peculations, bro-

i presume that the editor of the Journal has ken pledges, usurpation of power and acts of At any rate, there is very little truth in the despotism, so astounding that they have almost article. I will make a brief statement of the paralyzed the nation-is it at all surprising that facts, so far as I am advised There was a polit- they should be alarmed and excited? A revoluical, but not a partisan meeting, in Bloomington, tion is contemplated, but it is a peaceful one. It on last Saturday. It was not designed or understood to be a "Democratic meeting." The meeting was called to hear from Governor Dunning plains the uprising of the people. It is to mainand myself an account of the action of the re- tain Constitutional liberty and restore the Government to its old paths. The people demand worthy and solid men of the country. Truly the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Obe-one-third of those present were Republicans. I dience to law is a cardinal principle with the have never seen a more quiet, orderly and well Democracy, They will violate no law. It is behaved assemblage of the people than this one. their purpose to sustain the Government—the little excitement. I saw no exhibition of fire government and the institutions established by

If the Journal would or could read public sen timent aright, it would understand and appreciate give even the substance of the speeches, but when the revolution going on, and irresistible it will the meeting adjourned there was a very general be, to restore the Constitution and the Union, and cease its wicked and silly work of misrepresent ing the purposes of the great mass of the people sonal knowledge of what occurred at the depot. But there is an old adage which may apply to the Journal and the class it represents-"whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

A long letter from Parson Brownlow, dasquare After the adjournment of the meeting I ted Nashville, March 7, among other things, says: remained some time on the streets in conversation with persons of both political parties, as thousands of them will recollect, what I now and on yesterday I conversed freely with repeat—that is to say, one-half of all the slaves many persons, Democrats and Republicans, in the seceded States will fight for their owners, is agard to the meeting on Saturday, and and fight to perpetuate their own bondage." Yet I never heard it said or intimated that there had the blind zealots and negro maniacs to whom this oners. I am satisfied that if anything of the man who uttered it as a pro slaveryite and tra

Extempore praying is a queer thing, sometimes. It allows the supplicant very wide license of speech, which occasionally produces whim-sical consequences. For example, the Rev. Mr. Shine, Chaplain of the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature, on the opening of a session prayed thus: "Bless Thou the young and grawing State of Iowa, her Senators and Beautiful State of Iowa, her Senators and

From Washington.

MORE REBEL INCURSIONS NEAR WASHINGTON-WHEN HAS WASHINGTON BEEN FREE FROM THE PRESENCE OF REBEL TROOPS-NO PLACE FOR BUTLER-HALLECK'S MANEUVERS FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY-FREMONT NOT TO HAVE A "SEPA RATE COMMAND" FOR THE PRESENT-FRESH PROOFS OF BURNSIDE'S INCOMPETENCE, 4C.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21. The whole of March, thus far, has been exceedingly cold and stormy; much more like Jan-uary, indeed, than March. The roads in Virginia are still impassable for artillery, and will remain so for fully two weeks yet. During all that time Gen. Hooker's large and finely appointed army will be forced to remain inactive. They cannot leave their present position, at to go any distance from this city, be cause, in that event, they would leave the cap not, or whether all of our armies remain inactive, ital uncovered and exposed, and the enemy are it is enough for Republican patriots to know that To day we are having another violent snow been created by those in Congress whom the peostorm, with a bitter cold air, and everything ple have allowed to quietly subside into private liquid is frozen up. The soldiers in Hooker's ar- life, only to be raised into position by power ille my will suffer terribly.

information of our position, plans and condition, had been staunch supporters of the principal poland carrying off prisoners Two more affairs of jey of the Administration-that of the negrothis kind have taken place since the capture of and each claimed special favors at the hands of General Stoughton at Fairfax. One of them took | the Executive. At last it was plain that officeplace at Drainsville, twenty miles northwest of seeking was finite, and, as the names went into this city and twelve miles east of Aldie. At the the Senate for confirmation, the malcontents latter place, the Confederates have a strong force. growled and threatened, and made all sorts of Watching their opportunity, they have sent a opposition, until they found that it was no use, strong party of cavalry to Drain-ville, which is and they therefore retired. one of our outposts, and where a Union cavalry | After the creation of all the offices originating picket, unused to the country, had just been post- from the newly organized Territories, the abol-The usual result followed. Our whole party | ishment of all the courts in this district was next was captured. A Mojor, two Captains, four set on foot, and finally carried. Straightway Lieutenants, and about a hundred privates fell several of the prominent Republicans of the

horses, of course Hooker can do nothing else, surely he can pre the judiciary of the country. The flimsy pretext vent these disgraceful incursions under the very that one of the judges of the old court was diswalls of the capital When the history of this loyal, was set up as a thin covering for such an war comes to be written, it will be seen that it act. It was not intended that any charges was only during the Peninsular campaign that should be made, and an impeachment follow, the presence of Confederate troops; that Confed | son; and so the entire court was abolished. The erate troops were encamped within a few miles of real object, then, becomes transparent. The new the national capital during the whole period of the war, except between the 10th of March and of the court has been preceded with the intimathe 10th of October, 1862, during which interval | tion that "the negro will hereafter have justice General McClellan was defending Washington done him in this district." Thus two objects by besieging Richmond, and by fighting the Con-

campaign, a period of seven months, during it matters little in these times of no law. which time Gen. McClellan was forming his magnificent army (and until he had done this we on the ground that the Secretary of War keeps it literally had no army,) and building the thirty going-has a very severe article on the "repenttwo forts that afterwards saved the capital. And ant Democrats," Van Buren and Brady, of New it has been so from the time that Burnside was York, and gives them a very cold embrace in the placed in command of the army until the present Republican ranks. It charges them vesterday hour. Is it too much to say that it will continue | with having embarrassed the Administration and to be so as long as the present incompetents are continued in command? History will record, calls a sincerity of purpose in finally changing therefore, that while the Union armies threat tactics. But immediately succeeding this article ened Richmond for four months, our own capital is one which opens by declaring that "the war was actually beleagured by the Confederate ar | will not cease until slavery is practically abol-

like the man who drew an elephant in a raffle. their wigwam pipes and smoke it, in contradic safely be said that no man has given the Admin | the war policy of the Administration is not to istration more trouble than this "Extra Pica- "practically abolish slavery." It was almost settled at one time that under the conscription set. The ungracious and prisal under the late law of Congress. At first the low and graveling instincts of the man. If tary Seward and the representatives of the New Congress had remained in session a week longer | York Chamber of Commerce, was disposed to he would have been the man; for the conscription grant them, but Senator Sumner has taken the hill would have been so amended as to give to idea into his head that it will lead to foreign com the Provost Marshal the rank of a Major General. plications in the end, and to day I learn that he

appointed to fill one of the vacancies (which I mentioned in former letters.) have been renewed | mate channels. these efforts are unavailing, and will remain so. invitations from prominent men North to take a the next Presidency, but he alreads believes that he will take an excursion during next mouth. he has a sure thing of it! He fancies that he has

fect accord with those of Mr Lincoln, he had pre Diary, calls a "rustic lawyer." vailed on the latter to promise him that he should campaigning to know that his appointment to the being done. mmand of any expedition would be equivalent

useless encumbrance. Some facts concerning the battle of Fred-

arate command perform impossibilities, while his troops have lower tones. cede Foster with Burnside, however; but that | Kentucky has no friends, except amongst the just what may be expected of this Adminis- Northern Democrats, and that one of them could

I observe that the Times publishes a rumor to is what we could hardly believe.

ready up. Hooker cannot move at all before the Convention, we grant, are not responsible for middle of April

The march to Richmond by the route indicated in the rumor is utterly impracticable. He may get as far as Urbana, but he cannot cross the Rappahannock there, tor can be advance a single step past the Rappahannock. Richmond can only be reached by the route and in the manner indicated in my former letters.

X.

Samuel J. Wilkinson, Esq., late correspondent of the New York Tribune, from this city, has ceased his connection with that journal, owing to the peculiar Jeff. Davis policy of Mr. Greeley, and has taken charge of the Washington Correspondence of the New York Times, the late chief correspondent of that paper having been removed—[Washington Rep.

This act, but too many of them were.

We regret that this Convention has started on a road that we can 't travel. We are not, this morning, able to state the whole case; but we shall hold ourselves free to support whatever candidates we please. We are for this Union, and we can 't follow a movement that is departing from the subject further and further.

To put down a retellion requires some wisdom and statesmanship, as well as skill and courage in war. We see none of the former in the conduct of this Administration. Its policy has dam aged the cause of the Union, and made more Rebels than it has conquered by the sword.

We have a great deal about a vigorous prose cution of the war; but we have little of it in practice, whilst we have a great deal of it in confiscation bills and proclamations. War, it is true, does not settle disputes, but it makes opportuni-

Good for Something -The despised, ostracised Canada thistle is said to afford a fibre that may be spun or made into paper to advantage.

Umbrellas are property! The amended in

From Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1863.

OFFICE SEEKING BY DEFEATED CONGRESSMEN-GROSS OUTRAGE UPON THE JUDICIARY-THE "WAR ORGAN" UPON VAN BUREN AND BRADY -LETTERS OF MARQUE-PROJECTED EXCUR-SION-SEWARD'S DINNER TO THE HATTIEN MINISTER, &c., &c. &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 19: The adjournment of Congress has not stripped Washington of any of its attractions. Many of the Senators and members still linger among us, as full of zeal as ever for place and power. fact, the numerous offices created for the "dead nen" of the 37th Congress have served to keep n immense crowd of office seekers here, and the strife and bickerings which have disturbed the quiet of Administration circles for the last month forcibly remind one of the days immediately succeeding the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. It matters little what may be the condition of the country, whether Mr. Chase can get money or known to be in strong force at Fredericksburg. there are good tat offices to be filled, which have While our army, however, is thus inactive, the running to the White House has rarely, if ever, enemy is not so. They are continually making been seen before The candidates were namerprisions on our flanks and in our rear, gaining ous and influential Most of them, in Congress,

into the hands of the Philistines, with all their House, not re elected, were appointed to the new positions. It may be doubted if the whole history Now, these things are too bad If General of legislation ever exhibited such an outrage upon neighboroood of Washington was free from for the purpose of removing the obnoxious per-

A very grave question, however, has arisen During that internal of seven months, and dur here in the appointment of so many ex members ing that interval alone, there were no Confeder- to their newly created offices. It appears that ate troops near this city; and this was salely ow- there is a statute, enacted several years ago, ing to the fact that Gen. McClelian was engaging | which provides that no one shall be appointed to them elsewhere. During all the rest of the two any office created by a law passed at the Conyears of the war, the National Capital has been gress of which the appointee was a member. The disgraced by the close proximity of Confederate Senate, in confirming these nominations, evitroops, so that a person could not ride twenty dently overlooked this important fact which, it miles from Washington, in any direction west of it is claimed by some quibblers, is easily evaded, the Potomac, without being in danger of being | The intention of Congress, at the time the law captured by the enemy. It was so from the time | was passed, is clear enough, and there is not the of Mr Lincoln's inauguration till the battle of slightest doubt that it has been violated in every Bull Bun. It was so from the battle of Bull instance where a member of the last Congress Run till the commencement of the Peninsular has been appointed to offices created by it. But

The "war organ," as it is called here-solely prolonged the war, but awards to them what it ished." Perhaps the New York weathercocks In regard to Gen. Butler, the Aministration is will put this small official declaration of policy in don't know what to do with him. It can tion of their oft repeated assertion, of late, that

There has been a long discussion in the Cabihe was to be the new Provost Marshal General net on the issuance of letters of marque and reus duties of that office are exactly suited to the President, seconded by the efforts of Secre-As it was, the bungling Congress had only given has carried his point, and that the letters will not him the rank of Colonel, and that Picayune be issued. This is understood to be the firm decision of the Cabinet. It is thought that, in Hence, then, the efforts to induce Stanton and lieu of them, all who desire to fit out privateers dalleck to resign, in order that Butler may be may tender their vessels to the navy, receive commissions, and thus be kept in purely legiti-

with greater pertinacity than before. But all | The President has received numerous pressing Both Stanton and Halleck have a hold on the trip through the Central and New England States, President which nothing can induce them to re to learn the tone of public sentiment-to mingle quish. They will remain in their respective with the people-to see their views upon the conoffices as long as Mr. Lincoln holds his. As re- duct of the war, etc. Assurances have been rands Halleck, not only is he maneuvering for given that, if possible to leave the public business, Secretary Seward's long looked for dinner came

got rid of M. Clellan, Fitz John Porter, Franklin, off last night to the negro Minister from Hayti. mner and Sigel, all of whom stood in his way. It was given out in the papers here that it was a and that he has now no competition that he need | purely diplomatic dinner; but the facts are that it was given direct to "Col." Romaine, as he is I believe it is really true, too, that it is Halleck called. Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, who has prevented the President from giving to being the old diplomatist present, was seated next Fremont the important "separate command, to Seward. Then came Lyons, Mercier, the suited to his rank (!) and position (!)" which Fra- Russian Minister, etc . and finally the negro Minmont's friends have been bragging he was to re- ister. He was sandwiched between Sumner and seive Fremont has been a great deal at the a Judge Goodrich, who used to publish a little White House of late, and, his views being in per paper in Minnesota, and whom Russell, in his

The indications for military operations in the soon he placed at the head of an important expe | Army of the Potomac are not bright. The old dition. But Halleck had seen enough of Fremont's story of the mud blockade prevents anything

to the failure of that expedition. Halleck, there. The Kentucky "Union" Convention. fore, for thus preventing Fremont from having an | The Louisville Democrat thus comments upon important command, deserves the thanks of the the character and doings of the so called "Democratic Union Convention," which recently as-

An incident in the Convention illustrates the cricksburg, on the 13th of December, have just temper of a part of that body. We were not come to light, which place in a clearer and present, and can't state the facts on personal stronger light than ever before the utter in knowledge. It is given more in detail by a corcompetency of Gen. Burnside. I will send you respondent of an Abolition paper, the Cincinnati these facts in a future letter. They are perti Gazette, which we republish. Mr. Cravens, one nent at this time, because it is again proposed of the best and most conservative men in the to invest Gen Burnside with an important sep- last Congress, from the free States, was gro insulted, after being called on to speak. There Gen. Foster, as you are aware, has been sent were, perhaps, a few only active in the affair; back to North Carolina, where he is expected to others encouraged the affair by their remarks in

en taken from him and given to Gen Hunter Mr. Cravens, unfortunately, mentioned the at Charleston It is now proposed to supercede name of Democrat. He, perhaps, made the mis-Gen. Foster by sending Burnside to North Caro-lina again. Gen. Foster will do all that any meeting was a real Democratic one. We are General can do there. If he is promptly provided with troops, he will accomplish good results. It will be the hight of folly to super-

the effect that "Hooker will be ready to move in about a week He will march direct to Richmond by way of Urbana." A tool of the first of the North; but one of them can't be heard water originated that rumor. The "week" is al without interruption in this State. The whole

this act, but too many of them were.

cation bills and proclamations. War, it is true does not settle disputes, but it makes opportunities for it; and if we had had war vigorously proclamations. ecuted, without confiscations and prothis war might have been over some time ago, it

Upon the present programme we see no day light ahead, and we did hope Kentucky would have said so plainly.

From the Mississippi Squadron. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, (TALLAHATCHIE) RIVER,) YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION,

March 9, 1863. of forces and fortifications that we will have to encounter. We have been a very long time on the route, but it would have been impossible to have come any faster and kept up the order of sailing, for we have literally made a river through a country densely overgrown with cane, cotton-wood, sycamore, birch, &c. We have, with a large fleet of boats, gone where a year ago one would have been considered insane to have even the war; but if we fail, we will but have opened above, as well as have furnished them with a fleet of transports, tin-clads, (musquito boats,) mortar boats and iron-clads to do it with, besides furnishing ourselves with a locality somewhere in the vicinity of the Railroad Depot Hotel at Vicksburg, with a very polite sentinel to usher us in and out. The Rebels are very polite, and I don't doubt for a moment but they will be very hospitable and generous, but before they will get the opportunity I am much mistaken if they don't get entertained by the guns of the Chillicothe, &c., with 198-pounder solid shot, 168-pounder

shell, besides, to assist the operation, a few 149-pounder grape, canister and shrapnel. So far we have had nothing of interest to occur in the Yazoo Pass Expedition, save the loss of a steamboat sunk, a pilot house or two carried smashed up, the hog chains of the ram Lioness twice broken from trees falling on her. It may be well to remark that the transports have lost all their ginger bread work, but their guards and hulls are in an especial manner preserved, so that

the way of cotton when they return The health of the army and pavy is good. Spring has opened beautifully, and the woods are soon these delicious good things will give way, and instead of balmy airs we will have oven like hotness-instead of sweet odors we will have miasm, and instead of the music of the mockingbird, the song of the musquito and gallinipper

MISSISSIPPI SQUADEON, (TALLAHATCHIE) RIVER,) YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

March 10, 1863. entered the Tallahatchie, every plantation has erty is not the Union which they have cherished presented a huge conflagration. Millions of dollars' worth of property, more especially cotton, earnest desire and hope has been most foolishly and recklessly destroyed by the Rebels, under the idea that we their views on this point than the language of the were in search of their king. To day, I witness great modern historian, who died at a comparaed the destruction of a fine bridge, a saw mill, tively recent period, leaving his work incomplete. a barge heavily ladened with household furniture. In tracing the successive steps in the progress of and he burning of the Rebel sterm'sout Thirty. British liberty, Mr. Macaulay says; "We have fifth Parallel with 3,500 bales of cotton aboard, been taught, by long experience, that we cannot In one hour, I saw a million, or more, of dollars without danger suffer any breach of the Constitu worth of property-all destroyed by its owners. tion to pass unnoticed." "As we cannot, without People in alarm, flee the country and leave the risk of evils from which imagination recoils nothing behind. The Rebels, high water, and the Yazoo Pass Expedition, will leave Northern Mississippi a more desolate place than the land of Edom. In Edom, I believe, buts and owls do est state of efficiency-to watch with jealousy inhabit; but in the district I am now going the first beginning of encroachment, and never

live. Such is social or civil war. that quinine was worth \$40 per onnce; morphine, will affirm that any other doctrine is worthy of \$15 per drachm; whisky, \$40 to \$58 per gallon; those who hold their rights under a solemn writnd so of everything else.

fight with the Rebels at Clayton's Landing, sev enteen miles from here and three miles above the what is due to our fellow-citizens, who have been fight, if successful at this point, (and this is said to be a strong one) will be near Yazoo City. If as are still in confinement and precluded by again successful, we will then strike in the rear at Vicksburg; but if failure is our lot-what? Your correspondent can form no conception.

It is now midnight. An immense conflagra crime, which the act of imprisonment itself imtion is seen, down the river. We suppose the Rebels are burning up their boats and fortifica-

Mississippi Squadron, (Tallahatchie River.)) March 13 1863. (

Kalb and a 13 inch mortar with two navy guns two men, and wounding, perhaps mortally, two

many places with ease, after penetrating cotton bales that were placed before them The Chilli cothe sustained perhaps the most terrible fire of this or any other engagement of this war. Her Washington, D C. officers and erew behaved with unflinching and noble heroism. The action lasted one hour and thirty-eight minutes, on the part of the Chillicothe. The DeKalb, the mortar and shore navy guns, kept up a fire for several hours at long inervals after the Chillicothe withdrew from the ction to repair damages and get a fresh supply of ammunition.

The Chillicothe fired fifty-three 11-inch shells into Fort Greenwood. She will engage the fort again to-morrow along with the DeKalb and others, and, I hope, successfully. If we fail to morrow the expedition will be a failure for the want of ammunition, &c.

I would like to give you a description of the peroic conduct of the Captain, officers and crew of the Chillicothe, and so of the DeKalb and others engaged, but my duties will not allow me take the time. Col. Slack is a splendid officer and elegant gentleman So is the Colonel of the 46th Indiana. The Colonel of the 43d Indiana is at Helena. His regiment is here. W. C. F.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE OHIO, / CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1864. General Order No. 22.

It having been ascertained that a large traffic close were as follows: arms, powder, lead and percussion caps is carried on at numerous points within the limits | New York...... of this Department, for purposes and uses dis- Gold nst., from these Headquarters, prohibiting the sale of arms and munitions of war, are extended Onio State notes 34632 prem. Orders on Washington, 1 dis.

Permits to purchase may be obtained of the Military Commander of the city or town where the sale is made; or if there be no such Military Commander in the place, then of the Military Commander of the city or town nearest to the place where the sale is made, or of the Command ng Officer of a District within the Department, upon the purchaser giving such security to the officer granting the permit as he shall deem suffi-cient, that they will not sell, barter, give or con-from the army, which has been a heavy one the vey any such arms, or munitions of war, to any States, or to any person from whom suck articles shall pass into the possession of either of the

A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Official: W. P. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant BARN BURNERS .- A Republican meeting was held at Michigan City on Thursday night of last week. Immediately after its adjournment, six barns, situated in lifferent parts of the town, were set on fire and burned. What is singular about this affair, is that all the barns were owned by

Letter from Ex-President Pierce to the Late Senator Pearce. The following letter from ex-President Pierce

to the late Senator Pearce of New Hampshire, in EDITOR STATE SENTINEL: We are rapidly regard to arbitrary arrests, has never before been drawing to our destination, and twenty-founhours will in all probability determine for us the extent President is manly and decided, and leaves no

[COPY.]

CONCORD, N. H., January 15, 1862. My DEAR SIR: I read with unusual interest and satisfaction the debate which occurred in the Senate on the 16th ult, upon the resolution of contemplated the attempt. But such are the daring projects that war produces, and if we but succeed after we get into the Yazoo river, we will have accomplished more than any expedition of the sentiments and thoughts which the occasion elected from you. My convictions and sympathies are with you thoroughly when you have accomplished more than any expedition of the sentiments and thoughts which the occasion elected from you. My convictions and sympathies are with you thoroughly when you have accomplished more than any expedition of the sentiments and thoughts which the occasion elected from you. My convictions and sympathies are with you thoroughly when you have accomplished more than any expedition of the sentiments and thoughts which the occasion elected from you. My convictions and sympathies are with you thoroughly when you have accomplished more than any expedition of the sentiments and thoughts which the occasion elected from you. My convictions and sympathies are with you thoroughly when you on lettres de cachet] promotes the purposes of those who desire to see this Union brought to a good route for the Rebels to attack us from gether again—an object, of all others, to me the

In my estimation, the mover of this inquiry deserves the gratitude of freemen everywhere, and only utters truth with force when he declares that " the power without charge, without examination, without opportunity of reply, at the click of the telegraph, to arrest a man in a peaceable portion of the country and imprison him," is "of the essence of despotism." And yet the public mind would seem thus far to have been scarcely more aroused by current events of this character than it was, years ago, when we received account of similar incarcerations ordered by the father of the now deposed king of the two Sicilies How incredible it will appear hereafter, when history shall be written up, that at this period of the steamboat sunk, a pilot house or two carried away, some dozen wheel houses staved in and little apparent concern swept away. The Secretary of State, on the 20th ult., four

days after the debate in which you participated addressed an official note to me, which seems to illustrate in a striking manner the slight grounds, they will give a good account of themselves in or rather the groundless suspicions, upon which the way of cotton when they return tation, if not in loss of liberty. I replied without delay, and, so far as I am personally affected. redolent of sweet odors and sweet music. But may, I trust will, leave the matter in quietness upon the files of the department. It is my belief, however, that no recent measures have been fraught with more mischief than the issuing of lettres de cachet, and consequent arrests and im prisonment, in violation of the provisions of the Constitution; and the earlier the system is effectually checked, the better it will be for the Government and the country, as well as for the subjects of oppression. The evidence is abundant to show that the plea of necessity, except in the presence or immediate neighborhood of hos EDITOR STATE SENTINEL: For two days and tile armies, where the administration of law unnights, it has done nothing but rain. Our route der the u-nal forms may be inevitably suspended, struction on the part of the Rebels. Since we people. Union without security for personal lib-

and to the restoration of which they look with

Nothing, perhaps, could express more clearly employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all con stitutional checks on misgovernment in the high through, it will barely be possible for a bat to to suffer irregularities, even when harmless in themselves, to pass unchallenged, lest they ac Yesterday, an intelligent physician told me quire the force of precedents." Who in our land ten charter? It is cheering to know that inquiry Perhaps, to morrow, we will have our first, has been moved in the right quarter, and that able and fearless men are stirred by a sense of mouth of the Tallahatchie River. Our next imprisoned without assignment of cause and discharged without explanation; and, vet more, such guards and prison bolts from the privilege of the 'great writ of liberts," and thus of confronting, before a competent judicial tribunal, suggestion o

Of the latter class, I believe, from my knowl tions at Clayton's Landing. Daylight will tell. edge of the men, are not a few worthy sons of Maryland, who love the Union as you do, and who have striven not, to destroy, but to preserve it If free from any taint of crime, as I take them to be, they will derive unfailing capacity for en EDITOR STATE SENTINEL: We engaged the en durance from the consciousness that they have emy again to day with terrible effect on their for never nourished their manly strength to strike tifications, which are composed of cotton bales, stout blows at the foundation which their fathers wood and dirt. The Chillicothe silenced one of laid-that they have never participated in lines their largest guns, and she and the Baron De of action or in startling utterances, calculated to encourage aggression upon the rights and insti ashore, threw their cotton bales thirty and forty tutions of sovereign States-to foster sectiona feet high. The DeKalb was struck twice, killing distrust and animosity, or to inaugurate conflict between different parts of the Confederation, and thus to weaken unity of feeling, interest and pur The Chillicothe had two wounded and was pose. If, on the other hand, they are guilty, the struck thirty four times. The Chillicothe is law will inflict adequate punishment, whatever terribly riddled to pieces, turret and all. The that may be, as it should do. But how long is enemy penetrated her 3 inch iron casemates in such a durance, without a hearing, to be their allotment? I am, very truly, your friend,

FRANKLIN PIEBCE. Hon. James A Pearce, United States Senator,

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, March 95.] Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The decline in gold in New York has led to a grand collapse here, and at the close dealers did not .ffer over 140 for it, and 130 was the outside rate offered for silver. Denound notes went down with gold, and, taken altogether, financial metters were a good deal unsettle! There has been but a limited demand for money, there being no use for it, owing to the general stagnation of business consequent upon the decline in gold, and there is no trouble in getting loans on good business paper at 8 per cent , 10 being an outside range This abundance of idle capital has indu large demand for the Government 5 20 6 per cent. stocks, in which the legal tender currency is redeemable, and large sales of hem have been made within the last ten days, showing that there Important Order from Gen. Wright. is an abundance of capital seeking investment at success of the Government, has turned attention to the Government securities

The premium on Western currency has de clined materially. The quotations for all at the

Orders on Washington, Dew

The decline in gold has completely unsettled the market for most kinds of produce and mer chandise, and quotations must be regarded, to great extent, nominal. Until gold becomes more settled, there will be

last two weeks, and caused a good deal of activierson disloyal to the Government of the United ty in the market for corn, oats, bacon, sugar, col fee, rice and some other articles. Flour and wheat closed very dull, and prices merely non above mentioned classes.

Persons violating this order will be liable to arrest and trial, and the forfeiture to the United arrest and trial, and the forfeiture to the United Government for both. These are the rates paid

States of any and all munitions of war in their possession.

The civil authorities, and all loyal citizens, are

Whisky has declined to 43c, closing firm. Hemp The civil authorities, and all loyal citizens, are invited to aid the military authorities in carrying this order into effect

By command of Major General Wright.

N. H. McLEAN,

A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Whisky has declined to 4.5c, closing first. Heap is very scarce, and \$150 per ton is being paid for rough, in Kentucky; but holders ask \$160@165 for it, here. The crop of last year was a fair one, but there is such a scarcity of hands and such an unsettled state of affairs in Kentucky, that it

cannot be prepared for market. There is me dressed hemp to be had.

An order from the military commander prohibiting the sale of powder, arms, shot, lead or percussion caps, unless the vender gives a bond that not only the person to whom he sells is a good loyal man, but that he will not sell to disloyal men, has pretty badly crippled the trade in these articles.

GREENHACK DEMOCRATS.—Butternuts say Van Buren, Groesbeck, Joseph A. Wright and men of that class have been purchased, and they are herefore greenback Democrats.—[Madison Cour.]

A general collapse exists in the provision market, and prices are nominal. Lurd is offered at 10c, but 934c was the best offer we heard of. Head and gut sold at 934c, but was afterward of

fered at 914c.
Bulk shoulders sold at 4 1-10c, and light sides at 51ge. Yesterday heavy sides were offered at 6c, and short middles in boxes at 63/c. Mess pork was offered at \$11 50, and \$14 torold and new No becon on the market, out of smoke, of consequence, but an immense amount will be ready in a couple of weeks, as not less than five million pounds sides, shoulders and hams were put in smoke the last ten days, in anticipation of

an active Government demand. A large proportion of the shoulders coming in from the country are spoiled, owing, we suppose, to the mild weather during the packing senson. Of several lots we have he ad of, 40 to 50 per cent have proved sour. Grease is dull, and can-not be quoted. Tallow is offered be lower, but

Groceries very dull and the demand extremely light, and prices to some extent nominal. There were forced sales of coffee made within the week at 301/2@31c, and of sugar at 11@113/4c, but these rates are below the market. Lineed oil dull and unsettled and rates nominal; sales were made as low as \$1 64 and as high as \$1 70, but it is difficult to say what is the lowest rate it could be bought for at the close

from the United States. Over thirteen millions pounds were sent from New York alone the past The exports of lard from all the ports are still behind last year, but they have been coming up

showing the exports of boxed ments or bacon

We would call special attention to our table

The whole number of hogs packed at Chicago is 970,000, being 170,000 more than the estimate given in our paper last January. It is a remarkable fact that not one of the estimates we then gave but has been overrun, showing that they

We expect to be able to publish our usual annual statement in a couple of weeks from now, There are a few places we have not yet heard

were not exaggerated ones, as was then intima

The Commissary at St. Louis made the follow ing awards, Monday: 1,000,000 pounds hams at \$7 311/4 to \$7 45; 1,000,000 pounds shoulders at \$5 15 to \$5 56%; 1,000,000 pounds clear sides at \$7 26%; 5,000 barrels prime mess pork at \$12 18; 3,000 barrels beef at \$11 90@12 00. Coal is still high and scarce, but we une stand that the diggers are going to work. There is a great scarcity of barges and tug boats, the Government having taken them below. A scarcity of coal would be a sad calamity to all, but to none more than the Government; and the military authorities ought to see that this is no brought about by a want of foresight on their

[From the New Hampshire Patriot.]

The Late Election in New Hampshire. The results of our State election will appear from the statements in another column, which are as accurate as can now be made. Those statements present a record most honorable to the sterling and patriotic Democracy of New Hampshire, and eminently significant of the popular sentiment of the State with regard to the great

question of the day. The Democratic vote last year was 28,566, and this year is 32,796, showing an increase of 4,230. The Republican vote last year was 32,150, and this year is 28,960, showing a decrease of 3,170, and this, too, notwithstanding there has been an increase of 3.744 in the whole vote of the State, this year from that of last year. But still more marked is the change in the strength of the Democratic and the Republican parties, as shown by the results of this election. Last year the majority against the Democratic ticket was 5,338 but now it is only 622, showing a Democratic net gain of 4,716. In the same year the Republican ticket has 3,584 more votes than the Democratic ticket; now it has 3,816 less than the Democratic ticket; and the Republican ticket then had a majority of 1,830 over the Democrate, third party and scattering, and now it appears in a hopeless

minority of 8,274. There can be no mistake about the true in erthat they are allowed a great many more privil eges than your brother or your humble servant, or any other soldier in the regiment. We cannot even pass outside the guard lines after a bucket of water without a non commissioned officer going with us, and he has to have a pass from his commanding officer before he can get out. A negro can go where he pleases with a pass or an officer to watch him. Now, is not this enough to disgust and discourage every man who has a single drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins. If I ever live to get out of this war, and a man even hints "nigger" at me, I shall fee like shooting him for a traitor, and the law would be all that would keep me from putting my feel-ings into action, for I do not consider an Abolitionist as good as a Secessionist. I wish to God that all the negroes and Abolitionists had a Territory to themselves, and the Territory was fenced in with a picket fence so high and so strong that they would never get out or see out You may think this a wicked wish, but I consider it just on the part of the Abolitionist, it may be rather hard on the nigger. I believe the negro is their God.

Sound Principles.

From all directions we receive most gratifying assurances of the increase of true conservative sentiment, and the desire and determination of the people to sustain the Union and the Constitu tion. The slanders which political opponents hurl at the conservative majority in the country are falling harmlessly to the ground, and the truth is gaining power everywhere. There are certain conservative principles which

often repeated in times like the present, when among men who make the loudest protestation of loyalty are found so many secret enemies of The Constitution must be sustained, sup defended as the supreme law of the land. The specious doctrine that an enemy of his country has forfeited a right to claim the protection of its Constitution is a heresy to be everywhere put down. The murderer may claim all the protec tion of the law he has outraged and violated The Lynch law doctrine that a man who is noto

are so manifestly true that they ought not to re-

quire any repetition. But they cannot be too

riously guilty of a great crime may be hung without conviction, is no law for us. Our own lives and property are dependent on enforcing always and everywhere the right of the crimina rderer, the parricide, the traitor, to all those formal protections which the Constitu throws around the accused, whether innocent or guilty. Abandon the principle, and we have the mob law. Deny enemies of their country any rights under the Constitution, and you at once encourage the violence of majorities, and Abolitionists here and conservatives there would be adjudged traitors by the mob, and hung in spite of protestations of lovalty. f protestations of lovalty.

In defending the Constitution, conservative men

In defending the Constitution, conservative men keep practically before them the support of constitutional officers. The worst possible fate that could be fall the country would be a break in the constitutional succession of Presidents. The most dangerous plot in the North was that plot devised by radical men in New York to supersede Mr. Lincoln, which progressed much farther than men may imagine. Its history will perhaps come out before long. Mr. Lincoln is the constitutional President, and will remain so, if he lives, till the 4th of March, 1865. He is recognized as such by every loyal American, and neconservative man will have any connection with leagues, plots, conspiracies or plans for revolu-tionary purposes looking to a break in the suc-cession of American Presidents. We trust the day of such ideas is over. The insanity of radi-calism alone could seriously look on such propositions with favor.

everywhere is another conservative principle, We ignore the so-called higher law doctrine. We deny the right of every man to erect his conscience into a law higher than the law of his counselence into a law higher than the law of his counselence. try. That doctrine is not to be pleaded on the one hand to justify resistance to Government and its demands, nor on the other hand to justify mobs and popular violence nominally in the interest of the Government. No illegal act can

interest of the Government. No illegal act can be in the interest of the Government

These are all general principles, but they have practical value. If the people adhere to them, we shall sustain the Government of the United States through its present troubles, and the future prosperity will be greater than all that is in the past.—[New York Journal of Commerce.]